INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—Gen. Harrison gent to Henry Ward Beecher's church this morning. It was raining dismally on top of an neh of snow. At Gen. Harrison's own church, the First Presbyterian, everybody looked for the Harrison pew or asked the ushers where it gas, Even Pastor Haines seemed depressed at the unwonted vacancies in the seats which he family of the President elect so regularly But the General had not gone back on his inciples nor allowed politics to interfere with be routine of his religion. At the Second byterian Church, just across the park from det which he usually attends, the General and Mrs. Harrison, seated in a pew half way up the sale, attracted more attention than did the cher who now fills the place first occupied

Henry Ward Beecher.
The preacher in question was the Rev. Dr. lemes McLeod. a Scotchman with many of the enerable Dr. McCosh of Princeton. Dr. Mcleod was an ardent Republican all through the campaign, and they do say that he somedmes mixed politics with his sermons. He is a warm personal friend of the President elect besides, and as the services to-day were of a jublee nature over the completion of the first ofty years of the growth of the church, it was et strange that Gen. Harrison for once broke ever his custom and went to another church than his own. There were chrysanthemums all about the pulpit, big bunches of lemon-col ered ones at the right and left, masses of strawsolored ones toward the centre of the front and deht beneath the pulpit a gorgeous lot of vivid grange blossoms. Looking over this heap of addish bloom a little obliquely the preache sould game upon the silvery head of the Presi sitting erect and broad shouldered at the head of the pew. Seen so, Gen. Harriso oks like a large, stalwart man, but he has Phil Sheridan's weakness as to legs, and, when he stands up, he is short and much less im-

pressive looking.
The prescher's eyes kept pretty steadily arned toward the Harrisons, but there was nothing political or Presidential in his sermon. which was chiefly historical, and largely dry. The church was founded fifty years ago to nerrow by fifteen bolters frem the First Presbytarian Church. Those were the days of broad divisions between Old and New School Presbyterianism. Four of the fifteen still live, and one of them remains a member of the Secend Church, and is hale and hearty enough to selebrate the semi-centennial of the church by starting to-morrow upon a trip to the Patific coast. The services were held first in the hall of a seminary, and in a short time after the bolt from the old church Henry Ward Beecher, then a young man who had made something of a name locally by his advanced views upon slavery and kindred topics, was salled from Lawrenceburg to take charge of the new church. He preached for a year in the seminary hall, but his eloquence attracted such audiences that a church building was soon proposed and quickly erected. It was only a chapel, and even before it was fully com pleted Beecher delivered his famous "Lecto Young Men." The young preacher's tame spread fast, and there was under him one of the greatest revivals ever known in Indianapolis. He remained eight years pastor

dianspolis. He remained eight years pastor of the Second Church and then went to Flymouth Church.

Mrs. Beecher has notified the trustees of an intention to present to the church a picture of Mr. Beecher in memory of this liftieth anniversary. Pastor Moleod said to-day in his sermon that there was no doubt that the trustees would gratefully receive and appropriately place such a memorial, but he took occasion to make a rather sarcastic reference to the place to which he said friends of the dead preacher in a book of his life recently published seemed to consider him entitled, "that of the greatest preacher since the times of the Apostles."

of the greatest preacher since the times of the Apostles."

Dr. Moleod thought that Mr. Beecher himself would scarcely have approved of such aludation or have accepted the estimate of his standing as a fair one. He praised Mr. Beecher's services in building up the church in Indianapolis, and remarked that it was to be regretted that the evangelical spirit which pervaded him here failed to dominate the latter years of his life.

People thronged about the President elect and Mrs. Harrison as they left the church, but he ignored as many greetings as possible and hurried to his carriage.

Indiana Republicans continue to kick up a row because of the announced intention of Gen. Harrison to visit New York this winter. They are bringing every means to bear to influence him to give up the trip, and they cause to be sent out periodical announcements that he has done so. Thus far the wish is father to the thought. Gen. Hasrison has authorized no announcement on the subject whatever, since

the thought. Gen. Hasrison has authorized no announcement on the subject whatever, since he said some time ago that there was a quantity of his law business in New York which had to be put into shape to be turned over to other hands, and which would make it necessary for him to visit New York before he went to Washington, without any regard to political considerations. The relatives of the family in the East have also been notified that Mr. and Mrs. Harrison would visit them before long. There is something comical about the terror with which the thought of the political sagacity of the wicked New Yorkers fills the Hoosier office seges or breast.

fisher is something comical about the terror with which the thought of the positical sagacity of the which the thought of the positical sagacity of the whoked New Yorkers fills the Hoosier office seekers' breast.

Mrs. Harrison 'shares with her husband in the deluse of congratulatory letters that continues to pour into the Harrison residence. The greatest number she has had in one mail is sixty-three. The total runs up into many aundreds. They average a good deal funnier than the letters to the Fresident elect, but Mrs. Harrison is very scrupulous about the secrecy of correspondence, and will not let even a little my of the epistolary humor get any further han the rown eyes. It is said that she has set out to answer all of these letters in her own each writing, thus doing better than her husband, who makes a stenographer and type-writer answer for his correspondence, and has decided to leave several thousand letters unsanswered at that.

Asir has been created here by the announcement of the probability that Yice-President-sleet Morton and Mrs Morton will come to visit Gen. Harrison in a short time. Such a visit would bring about a sort of climax to all the social glories of Indianapolis, and Indianapolis agradually getting an idea that she is quite some in the social way. There would be rare doings in the social way. There would be rare doings in the fashionable circles if Mr. and Mrs. Morton should give an excuss for the real bon-ton of the Hoosier capital to spread isself. If the decorations of the Harrison residence remain as at present Mr. Morton would seel himself blushing the moment he stepped isside the door. One of the most conspicutions pictures in the hall, which is also a sort of recombon room, is a fine photograph of Mr. Morton, with his autograph beneath it framed in a heavy white mat. Two steps more, and he will see the mantelpiece of the front parior, sad right in the centre of it a gill larger photograph of his will be seed to the heart on the new of the person and his will be referred to with e

the peace and integrity of the narrison talling and mansion.

The Federal Grand Jury has found an integration of the election law. It was the attempt of the archais to prevent Frances from voting that strought about the row at the polls which led to the arrest of Harry New. a son of John C. sew. for interference with an officer, and the spinging of a suit by New against United States arread Hawkins for heavy damages for false apprisonment.

arshal Hawkins for heavy damages for false mprisonment.
Leputy Marshal R. H. Osborn arrested Leputy Marshal R. H. Osborn arrested Carles Hans at Waynetown on election day or alleged violation of the election law, took his to Crawfordaville and there released him. Testerday the marshal was fined \$10 for assaulting Haas, and \$10 more for assaulting Ira Haas. He appealed, and the Democrats it has a He appealed and the Democrats with belp him fight the case as a test one. The sublicans allege that arrests like this were by the hundred to intimidate voters or to a them away from the polls until too late to

vote, the prisoners being finally released without any charge being made against them.

Governor-elect Hovey was the excuse for a tremendous racket by the Bepublicans at his home at Mount Vernon near Evansville, last night. Evansville joined in the celebration. Mr. Hovey made speeches, and there was the regulation Indiana joilification hullaballoo. The Governor cleet will come to Indianapolis to-morrow for the first time since his election. New Albany and Atlanta were other towns that were turned inside out by the Hepublicans last night. It this storms and rainy weather continues for a few days longer solver citizens are hopeful that the effervescence of the Republican part of the State will be quieted down, and that there may again be peace for Democrats. Prohibitionists, and lovers of quiet.

The only resource of the Indiana Democrats who bet on Cleveland and lost seems to be to get drunk. A remarkably large number of apparently respectable men were locked up here last week for drunkenness, and the city officers say that in a majority of cases they and been betting on Cleveland and went on sprees to drown their sorrow. The worst case was that of a young farmer who had beta farm and mill that he had inherited, and who was left homeless and penniless, the Anderson man who won the bet having served him with notice to get out. H. C. Turner, a fine-looking man, with nearly \$200 in money, some jewelry, and a valuable umbrella, was another prisoner. It turned out that he was an importer of mules from Spain for the Kentucky market, and while in Indiananolis a faw days before election left \$5,000 in the pool room to bet on Cleveland.

The champion Harrison veteran so far heard from is William hrugg of Crawiordsville. He is 98 years old, and has voted for wenty Presidents, of whom ten have been elected. This is his record; in 1812, for Clinton; 1946, for Heart Clay; 1838, for J. Q. Adams; 1832, for Henry Clay; 1838, for J. Q. Adams; 1832, for Henry Clay; 1838, for J. Q. Adams; 1832, for Henry Clay; 1838, for J. Q. Adam

CAN'T FIND THE MURDERER.

Five Men Arrested in Turn for Stabbing

Two weeks ago yesterday, John Mc-Carthy, a plumber of 396 First avenue, was stabbed in a row at Seventeenth street and First avenue. McCarthy is dead and five men have been arrested, but no evidence of value has been obtained against any of them. Mc Carthy was asked in Bellevoe Hospital if he In coorse I do," he replied, "but I sin't goin'

to tell. I'll do all me own fightin' and I don't want no cops ter help me." But you won't get well; you're going to die.'

said Detective Wade.
"Oh, no, I sin't. I'm goin' to be up agin nighty soon," said McCarthy confidently. Suspicion fell upon Michael Pendergast,

mighty soon," said McCarthy confidently.
Suspicion Ieli upon Michael Fendergast, alias Fender. He was arrested and taken to Bellevue Hospital. McCarthy, upon seeing him, shouted:

"I'll get square with you, Mike. I'll do you," He rofused, however, to identify him as his murderer. The police locked Fender up and felt confident they had the right man. He was arraigned before Justice O'keilly and easily proved his innocence. He was discharged.

McCarthy died without disclosing his murderer's name. The police then arrested a man named Davis, who said that the real murderer was a man named McKnight. Davis was sent to the House of Detention, and McKnight was arrested and locked up. McKnight denied that he was the murderer, and charged the crime to John Keboe. He testified before Justice O'keilly that he had seen Kehoe use the knife. Kehoe was arrested and denied McKnight story. Kehoe said that he went with McCarthy into a saloon at First avenue and Seventeenth street early on Sunday morning. McKnight and other men were there. There was a row, and they were all put out by the proprietor into the hallway, where the stabbing occurred, Kehoe thought a German named Hupe had had a hand in the affair. Hupe was arrested. He cleared himself, but gave the impression that he knew more than he had told, and Justice O'Keilly sent him and Kehoe to the House of Detention.

Yesterday there was another examination in

O'Heilly sent him and Kehoe to the House of Detention.
Yesterday there was another examination in the case in the Yorkville Police Court. Detective Wade had a witness who was supposed to know a great deal.
"I am an applicant for a place on the police force," was the first thing he said.
"Then you surely ought to tell all you know," said Justice O'Heilly.
"Yes, sir," was the hesitating reply: "but I don't know anything about it. I was half a mile away when it happened."
"Where were you?" asked the Justice.
"I was in a saloon next door to my house, at 514 East Seventeenth street.
"That isn't half a mile away," said the Justice.

"That isn't half a mile away," said the Justice.

"It's over a block, any way," said the witness, turning red and stammering. Nothing more oould be obtained from him, and he was let go. The examination was adjourned until next Wednesday, and the police were instructed to investigate further.

LOCKED UP AS A FAVOR.

Mr. McCarthy Makes a Personal Appeal at A dilapidated man confronted Police Sereant Hamilton in Capt. Gunner's new station

house in Sixty-seventh street yesterday. "Use to know you when you was down in good fellow. Esteem it as a favor if you'll help me get off this drunk. Do now. Know'd you, you know. down in Charles street. Man every inch. Ought to be Capt'in long ago. Would i I had my way. Come way up here to ask this favor of you. Don't turn me out. Really, if you knew how hard I've tried to get off this

"If you are a friend of mine, why don't you keep away from me when you are drunk?" the Sergeant suggested. "You bums make police sergeants and policemen and Police Justices

sergeants and policemen and Police Justices tired. Don't look at ma; look out of the window. Oh such stuff as that to put down a man's throat!"

"If I'd know'd you was going to take on so," the visitor explained, "I never would have come so far up here. I did go into some of the station houses further down, but they said that if I didn't get out they'd set the buildog on me. All I want is a half dozen days'rest. I'd take the pledge. I'd do anything if you'd only send me up for a few days; just to get the rum out of me."

"Why, it'll take you all your life to get the rum out of you." the Sergeant rejoined. "Doorman, open the windows."

The suppliant begged to be locked up and made a man of. The Sergeant relented, and sent him with a tough policeman to the Harlen Court. There he said he was Thomas Henry McCarthy, a boiler maker, who lived down in Barrow street. He got five days, and took them with a contented mind.

"When the weather gets cold we have to station a man on the door to keep them out," Sergeant Hamilton said. "You see we have a new station house, and they rush for it."

There was a collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad Saturday that the railroad officials have been careful to keep quiet for some reason. Engine 1,062, driven by Engineer John Bray, was pulling the fast freight across the meadow near the Hackensack River freight across the mendow near the Hackensack River shortly after midnight, when engine 674, driven by Engineer Samuel Shotwell, ran out from a side track on the main track in front of the freight train. Both ware going at a good speed, and they collede. Both locomotives were derailed and cabooses and cars were wrecked. The fronts of the engines were smashed to pleces. The cars in the freight train were derailed, and some of them were thrown across the tracks of the Delaware. Lackawanna and Western Hailroad, which runs alonside. Engineer Harry was injured about the head and received several bad bruises on the body. Andrew Michaelas a brak man, was injured about the head. Travel was delayed only a short time.

Going to Beat France in Making Silk. The old Mitchell property in north Hudson county has been purchased by a syndicate who propose o erect a big silk mill on it. Only the finest grades o to erect a big silk mill on it. Only the finest grades of silk, such as are now made in France, will be manufactured, it is said. Another large silk mill is to be built on the flowward in Union Hill. The new Olts mill in West House to the constitution of the machinery will be put in a few completely, and the machinery will be put in a few completely and the machinery will be put in a few completely made silk to be manufactured there. It is said that American weavers have discovered some of the Preuchmel's secrets about the manufacture of fine silk, and with newly invented machinery they will be able to turn out a better wearing quality of silk than the Preuch, with just as line a gloss.

Anniversary of the Colored Catholics The colored Catholies of this city celebrated the fifth anniversary of the dedication of their church. St. Benedict the Moor, yesterday. At the morning serat Benedict the Moor, yesterday. At the morning service soleum high mass was one-lebrated by the Rev. Dr. Bur'sell of the Epinhany Church. The Rev. John E. Burke pastor of the church was descon. The Rev. John E. Burke pastor of the church was descon. The Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall of the Church of tur Lady of food Counsel preached. In the evaning there were solemn respers at which the Rev. Francis F. Moore of St. Teresa's Church preached. A hymn to St. Benedict, composed by the Rev. William Livingsion of St. Stephen's, was sing by the boy choir of that church.

Among the passengers that arrived by the Among the passengers that arrived by the steamship Eiruria yesterday were: Mr. D. de Sola Mendes Signor Del Puente, and Mme. Del Puente. By the steamer Républic: Sir Roderick Cameron and the Misses Cameron. Capt. Bruce Barcley, the Hor. Mrs. M. W. Curry, Lieut. Hawthorne. Mr. R. M. Muturn. and Miss Misturn. The Baronses Alma Von Galleria came by the Rhynland.

Boyal Banking Powder, Absolutely Purc. For twenty-five years the standard.—155.

CUSTOM HOUSE GOSSIP.

LOOKS AS IF THE HOLDOVERS WERE TO HOLD OVER RIGHT TRROUGH.

If They Were Bounced the Next Admints tration Might Retaliate-Vacations for Women Inspectors-Mr. Benttle's Future. Collector Magone's visit to Washington and his conferences with President Cleveland and Secretary Fairchild have excited the widest interest and not a little apprehension. The Collector will not talk of the purposes of his visit to headquarters so soon after election day other than to say that, among other things, he desired to consult with his superfors as to the decision to be given in certain tangled customs cases. There has been a very well defined belief that the Collector was to consult a little as to the course to be pursued toward offensive holdovers whose conduct on election day has become almost a departmental scandal. It can safely be stated that in the first stages of the bitter disappointment that followed Mr. Cleveland's defeat there was talk of a summary vengeance which was to have the backing of the Civil Service statutes. But things have taken

a new turn. The most recent decision of the Administration, it is stated, is to proceed in such a way as not to give Gen. Harrison's Administration ground for retaliating on the Democrats it finds in the service. Gen. Harrison's people will have no trouble with Collector Magone or Surveyor Beattle. The Collector's term doe not expire until September, 1890, and Surveyor Beattle's time is not up until July, 1889. but they will offer every facility to the new administration to put its own men in their chairs. So will the Democratic deputy collectors, but the upheaval has bothered some of the Democratic chief clerks and other men in subordinate positions. The disposition of the powers for the remaining four months is declared to be in favor of doing everything possible to protect these Democrats.

In support of this determination the little Chinese mill in the Custom House, presided over by Secretary John A. Mason, is now running with all the fervor and ardent enthusiasm that characterized the early days of President Cleveland's Administration. It is moreover, expected that President Harrison's Collector of the Port will scan the books and records of the Chinese department with something akin to profound admiration.

While nobody in the service seems to know while nobody in the service seems to know where they come from, it is nevertheless an interesting fact that in the last few days reports have been plenty that President-elect Harrison will not be easily handled by the out-and-out spoilsmen in his party. The impression has been gaining ground among the Federal officeholders that Gen, Harrison has a will of his own, and that he will exercise it in the matter of the patronage of the New York Custom House.

The latest in the list of suggested successors to Collector Magone are Col. Joel B. Erhardt and Senator William H. Robertson, the Bismarck of Westehester. John Wesley Jacobus seems to hold the age yet for Surveyer Beattle's chair, and he has been seen about the Custom House a good deal during the week.

But the Big Four will have something to say about all such matters, and the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, one of the biggest of the four, was not particularly communicative the other day when a Sun reporter asked him who had been considered for Collector Magone's place. "I do not know that anybody particularly has been mentioned to succeed Collector Magone and Surveyor Beattle," he replied; and he added: "There is plenty of time. When anything definite is known, there is no doubt that The Sun will have the news."

With this week comes joy to the Surveyor's famous staff of women inspectors. The winter and spring holidays of every third day off have been announced by Surveyor. Beattle, and a corresponding number of blessings have been heaped on him. It is said that the women inspectors are as fond of shopping tours and matiness as other women, and it may be true. They will now have an apportunity to catch up.

It was stated the other day that Deputy Collector Camden O. Rockwell, Mrs. Garfield's brother, had joined Tammany Hall nearly gear back. The report is authoritatively denied and was stated to have sprung from the presence of Col. Rockwell with Chief. Clerk Edward Hawke at Tammany's Fourth of July celebration in the Wigwam. Col. Rockwell, though, had the hardiheod to come out boldly for Cleveland and Thurman three weeks before election day.

Collector Magone, when he retires, will resume his law practice at Ogdensburg and Albany. Surveyor Beattle is not yet prepared to talk about his political future and the report that he will join Tammany Hall.

THE BIG SOUTH BROOKLYN CUT. Steam Shovels at Work 75 Feet Below the

Top of the Hill. The huge station of the South Brooklyn Railroad Terminal Company at Thirty-ninth street was completed a number of weeks ago and the tracks west of Third avenue have been laid and ballasted, but a look into the cut to the eastward shows that hardly half of the immense task of burrowing through the hill to the south of Greenwood Cemetery has been accomplished. Some of the highest mounds lying between Fifth and Sixth avenues have been cut through, and it is a dizzy look down seventy-five feet from the top to the temporary tracks, over which the flat cars carry away the earth scooped out by the steam shovels. Three shovels are at work, two of them a short distance west of the crossing of the tracks of the West End road, and working on the second level, and the other on the third level near

West End road, and working on the second level, and the other on the third level near Fifth avenue, A shovel takes from twenty-five to thirty feet on a level, and as two courses are necessary for each level, this would be equivalent to running a simple level of from 150 to 175 feet. The shovel advances at the rate of fifty to sixty feet a week. Two gangs of 100 or more men each are at work day and night. At night the cut is lighted by electric lights strung at short distances.

As fast as the earth is loaded on the cars it is carted away by dummy engines to contribute to the made land that is being formed north of the tunnel buildings and fronting Gowanus Bay, where Mr. J. W. Ambrose, the originator of the scheme and President of the company, says they are going to build wharves big enough to accommodate all the traffic of Long Island and a good deal of the ocean commerce. Millions of cubic yards of earth have been dumped into the bay, and there now exists between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-second streets a strip of tangible property that real estate men would like to handle.

The cut is cleared up nearly to Fifth avenue, where there is the first arched bridge of solid masonry, above which has been thrown 6 or 8 feet of earth to bring it up to the level of the roadway. There is an iron bridge at Fourth avenue. East of Fifth avenue two levels have been run through as far as what may be called Seventh avenue, but for the greater part of this distance it has been cleared for only half the necessary width. In a couple of weeks one of the shovels will probably begin to tunnel under the West End tracks. Beyond that point to Ninth avenue, the end of the company's property, where the hill slopes away to the normal level, the work will be comparatively easy. Those who have watched the progress of the work think it will take until next Msy or June to complete the cut. It is thought that Rose & Nanford, the confractors, may lose more than \$50,000 on the job, since the cemented gravel and hard rock which constitute the great

Court Calendars This Day.

RAILROAD RATE CUTTING.

A declaration of war by Germany against France could not create more consternation in Europe than was produced in Wall street on Tuesday by the announcement that the New York Central Hailroad Company had cut the rates of west-bound freight, and thus virtually declared war against the Pennsylvania Ratiroad Company. These two corporations occupy in the railroad world the position of firstclass powers, and a conflict between them affects so many lesser interests that it is a general calamity. There has been talk of a speedy cessation of hostilities, but I do not credit it. Great bodies are as slow to stop moving as they are to begin it, and when I consider the length of time the struggle lasted between the Central and the Pennsylvania ten years ago, as well as the duration of the Central's endeavor to destroy the West Shore Company, I cannot look for an early end of the present contest. Of course peace may be restored as suddenly as it was broken, but the chances are against it, and in the meanwhile people who have been buying the Vanderbilt stocks for a rise will have to wait for their profits and perhaps submit to some loss. The incident confirms what I have often said about the uncertainty of stock speculation and the merciless way in which small operators are slaughtered when they stand in the way of the magnates of the market. If both happen to be travelling in the same direction everything is lovely, but when the big machines reverse their movement the little ones escape being crushed only by the merest luck. It might be supposed that self-interest would

restrain the officers of these two corporations

from action so injurious to themselves as well as to others. It is hardly conceivable that any surreptitious profit they might make by selling their stocks short would compensate for the loss they must sustain in reputation by wrecking the property intrusted to their care. It is more likely that they have been carried away sither by personal feeling or by the idea that sharp and decisive measures at the outset are the only means of obviating a tedious and exhausting drain upon their resources. Besides, it is alleged that the immediate injury to the New York Central will be inconsiderable, because that part of its business which is affected by the cut is comparatively small. This is not the exact truth. The total tonnage moving westward over the whole length of the New York Central road from New York to Buffalo is, indeed, small in amount, but the inference that the amount of money lost by cutting west-bound rates will be equally small is erroneous. It must be remembered that freight for western points is taken from many places besides New York. All that comes from New England and is received at Albany has to share in the reduction. So does that which starts from the stations between New York and Albany and from those between Albany and Buffalo. Putting this tonnage together produces an aggregate very dif-ferent from that which is reported as "through, west bound." and the loss of three-quarters of the compensation heretofore received for carrying it is not to be treated lightly. This con sideration has doubtless not been overlooked and hence the hostile measures taken are all the more alarming. It must be a very serious and a very obstinate evil which has forced resort to an evil of so much magnitude as the only remedy for it. To my mind, railroad rate cutting, in this

manifestation of a chronic disease of the system of unchecked competition which affects all forms of human enterprise. When we had stage coaches for passenger transportation. the starting of oppositions to the regular lines was a frequent occurrence. Fares were reduced to next to nothing, and sometimes even remiums were paid to secure patronage. The struggle lasted for a longer or a shorter time ecording to the means of the parties, but it always ended at last, and then the old rates were restored. With the advent of steamboats the same thing was repeated, and I tlare say cores of my readers can recall old Commodore Vanderbilt's exploits in running opposiboats on the North River and on Long Island Sound. When California gold was discovered the Commodore extended his operations to the ocean and became the terror of the regular lines. Within a very few years a similar war of rates has been carried on by steamers all over the world, and the annals of the shipping trade show that the competition of tramps has until recently made ocean freights in most cases unremunerative. In the same way, we have had repeated wars between manufacturers of various commodities. Not long ago half the sugar refineries of the country were running at a loss in the effort to see which Wall papers have been sold at less than cost again and again Lead was so chean three or four years ago that tons of it were stacked up at the mines because it would not bring enough to pay the freight to market. It is not necessary to multiply proofs. Every one knows that competition in any business is likely at times to take on a violent form and bring to ruin half

the people engaged in it.

It has been generally assumed that the benefits to the community of free competition so individuals that it would be unwise to suppress it. That it produces benefits is undenia ple. Not only does it make goods and services cheaper, but it makes them better. Monopolies both take from their customers more and give them less. In addition, competition stimulates improvements and gives birth to new inventions. In the case of railroads, for example, it has produced sleeping cars, drawing-room cars, vestibule trains, and dining trains. It has increased speed and multiplied facilities for travel, besides reducing fares and freights. Whenever it is suspended a difference for the worse is speedily remarked. On the other hand the losses it inflicts are often terrible. It makes millions of invested capital worthless in a few months. The building of the West Shore Hailroad, for example, was an absolute throwing away of fifty or sixty millions of dollars. and the losses to the Western railroads by the rate wars of the past twelve months have been

computed at thirty millions. In manufacturing and in mining the effor has lately been made to curb competition by the well-known scheme of trusts, and in many instances it has so far proved successful. Business has been rendered more regular and its profits more secure. But the permanent everlasting struggle for existence is by no means yet assured. "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace; but when a stronger than he shall come upon him and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted and divideth his spoils." It may very well be that the battle will hereafter be fought upon a larger scale than heretofore and between more powerful adversaries. The consolidation of little European States into great ones, of which the most recent instance is the formation of the German empire, has not entirely dissipated the possibility of war nor the necessity of preparing for it, and though the Standard Oil Trust has maintained unbroken prosperity nearly twenty years, it may get encounter a rival which will prove too much for it. The same may be said of the numerous other trusts which at present are in successful operation. For the present, however, they seem to be in no danger of this kind. What they most have to fear now is a hostile public, which, forgetting the evil which they prevent, sees only the evils which they inflict, and will oppose to their separate organizations the whole organiza tion of the State and of the United States: This has already been done in the case of the railroad companies. They are forbidden by law to combine for mutual defence, and they are not protected against the assaults from which they might protect themselves if they were permitted to do so. We see the result in the ruin of the Western railroad companies and in the gradual spread of this ruin eastward.

The outcome of the whole matter, which I most fear, is a public clamor for the Govern-ment management not only of railroads, but of

all other enterprises which directly affect great numbers of the people. At the time of the rail-road riots of 1877, I was shocked to hear from many very intelligent men the opinion that the United States Army should be employed to guard the great trunk lines, and thus guarantee their uninterrupted working. It was useless to point out that such a measure, besides costing millions of dollars, would give the Administration for the time being despotic power. The immediate inconvenience of a stoppage of the railroads outweighed every other consideration. In regard to rate cutting an equally revolutionary demand is made by some. They would have the tariff of rates fixed by law, and permit no deviation from it. That this would result in a paralysis of enterprise and in an ultimate loss to the public far greater than

edy sought by the most obvious means. Of course, no such foolishness is likely to prevail, but it alarms me to hear it talked of, Our New England fellow citizens have, it seems to me, adopted the wisest course. They prevent excessive competition on the one hand by not permitting the building of new railroads unless there is a plain need for them, and, on the other hand, they restrain the existing rail-road companies from extortion by restricting their dividends. The system is not ideally perfeet, but for the present it works tolerably well. The public is reasonably well content, and investments in the roads are protected. The resuit is that, in proportion to the income they yield, shares in New England railroads sell higher than the first mortgage bonds of Western roads, and are steadily rising. If the system could be extended over the whole country it would be a great blessing.

that caused by any rate war, is not considered.

The present evil alone is regarded and its rem

MATTHEW MARSHALL. MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC—TRIS DAT.

Sun rises... 6 52 | Sun sets... 4 39 | Moon rises... 8 38 RIGH WATER—TRIS DAT.

Sandy Hook. 8 02 | Gov. Island. 8 12 | Hell Gate.... 10 01

Arrived-SURDAY, Nov. 18. Sa Etruria, Cook, Liverpool Nov. 10 and Queenstow

ith. Ss Republic, Parsell, Liverpool Nov. 7 and Queenstown th Republic, Argelt, Interpool Roy, Fremen.
Se Minister Maybach, Bunker, Bremen.
Se Veendam, Boujer, Rotterdam.
Se Martiello, Abbott, Bulk.
Se Martiello, Abbott, Bulk.
Se Panita, Nelson, Wilmington, N. C.
Se Breakwater, Walker, West Point, Va.
Se Santiawo, Allen, Havana.
Se Trinidad, France, Bermuda.
Se Winthrop, Brang, Fortland.
Se Herman Winter, Hallett, Boston.
Se Mexico, Carmona, Bavana. Fa Herman Winter, Hallett, Bonton.
Fa Mexico, Carmona, Havana.
Ship Else, Bremera, Manila.
Bark Jintine H. Ingersoil, Peterson, Dublin.
Bark Nina, Hausen, Bergen.
Bark Panda, Lewis, Natal.
[For later arrivals see Jottings about Town.]

Sa Bothnia, from New York, at Queenstown. Sa Rhaetia, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Sa La Normandie, from New York, at Hawre.
Sa Poiaria, from New York, at Hamburg. Salike From Forkigs Fork.
Sa Arizona, from Queenstown for New York.
Se Gallia, from Queenstown for New York.

Business Motices.

Reep's Dress Shirts-Laundried-Exqui-sitely made-Perfect fitting, \$1 each-None Detter else-where at \$1.50. 800 and 811 Broadway.

"Lyon Umbrellas" are the standard of excel-nce, and are always stamped "Lyon, maker." Beautiful Neckwear at Keep's, 809 and il Broadway; finest quality, exclusive styles, only \$1.25 ach; worth \$2; elegant styles at 50c.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

HOBART—JEFFERYS.—On Thursday, Nov. 15, in Philadelphia, at St. Feier's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Davies, Marie Elizabeth, daughter of C. P. B. Jefferys of Philadelphia. In Henry Lee Hobart of New York.

MACINAUGHTAN—PEARE.—On Thursday evening.
Nov. 15, at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.
Brooklyn. by the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Gertrude Gregory Pease, only daughter of George L. Pease, to the Control of C instance as in every other, is but an acute

DIED. APPLIEDY.—At Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 16, Richard H. Appleby, aged 25.

Kejatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Old Bridge, N. J., Nov. 19. Train leaves Fenneylvania Railroad depot foot of Cortlands st. at 5:10 A. M.

APIAR—At his late residence in this city, 154 West 44th st., on Friday evening, Nov. 16, 1886, Levi Apgar, aged 89 veers. APPLEBY .- At Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 16, Richard H. seth st. en Friday evening. Nov. 18, 1888, Levi Appar, aged 80 veers.

Funeral services will be held at All Sonis' Church 48th st. between 6th and 7th ava., on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., as the convenience of the family. Friends will elery at the convenience of the family. Friends will BALER.—4th Saturday, at 2:15 P. M., Edward Bauer, son of Charles Heury and Mary Bauer, aged 18 years 10 months and 11 days.

Interment at Woodlawn on Monday at 10 clock P. M., from 68th is the tracked av.

BALDWIN.—At his late residence. 560 5th av., on Nov. 17, Rear Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, United States Navy. Puneral at St. Thomas's Church, 5th av. and 53d st., n Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Members of the Society of the Cincinnati are requested to meet at the house at of the Cincinnati are requested to meet at the bottee at 2150 o'clock.

BROWN.—Entered into rest, Nov. 16, Sarah B. Brown, widow of Capt. Robert T. Brown.

Friends and acquaintances of the former and of her daughter, Mrs. Oliver N. Payne are kindly invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 525 Macquaint Brown at 4 o'clock. Intermediate the Capt. Capt 733 year, widow of Patrick Carroll.
uneral from her late residence, 420 Grand at. Brookk. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 939 A. M.; thence to
Church of the Immaculate Conception. Leonard at.,
ere a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Relaes and friends are invited to attend. Interment in
vary Cemetery. tives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

CON WAY.—At his late residence, Nov. 17, Thomas Conway, Jr. ared an years beloved son of Thomas and Margaret Conway.

Funeral from his late residence, 28 Jefferson st., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 20 clock sharp.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Michael B. Dempsey, 143 North 7th st., Brocklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 20 clock sharp.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Michael B. Dempsey, 143 North 7th st., Brocklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1888, at 2 P. M.; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GRENNAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 17, Mary, widow of Parick Grennan, and 30 years.

Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 315 Sdaw. to-day at 1 P. M.

REED,—Suddenly, on Priday. Nov. 16, John H. Reed.

Funeral services at his late residence, Salley av., Eingsbridge, to-day at 120 P. R. Train leaves Grand Condition of the Condition of Margaret Rice and brother of George and Stephen P. Rice.

Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock P. M.

SANDH.—Buddenly, on Sunday afternoon. Nov. 18, 1888. Dr. Henry B. Sanda in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RIMMONS.—On Friday, Nov. 18, Hannah Simmons, wife of Kdward Shmmons, scenic artist, aged 52.

Funeral from her late residence, 718 East 140th st., to-day at 1 prices are 100 per page of the condition of the CONWAY.—At his late residence, Nov. 17, Thomas mway, Jr., aged 20 years, beloved son of Thomas and

Linancial

THE RICHMOND AND WEST POINT TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of such other business as it may be proper to consider will take place at the office of the company, in the city of fitchmond, va. on the 11th day of December 12s, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will close November 22, at 30 c'lock P. M., and reopen December 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. RAUH, Amistant Secretary.

Dividends and Anterest.

of the EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND

GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY. Take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAIL-WAY COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Com-pany at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, on the 22d day of December, 1888, to consider the question of approving the Lease for ninety-nine years of the Company's property, heretofore made in accordance with resolu property, hereicfore made in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the EAST
TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILWAY
COMPANY to the RICHMOND AND DANVILLE
RAILHOAD COMPANY.
The Transfer Books will close at 10 o'clock A. M. on
Thursday, the 22d day of November, and reopen at 10
o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 24th day of December,
1808.

J. M. SCHWAN,
Secretary.

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY. CONSOLIDATED. 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1888.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. payable Dec. 13, 1880, to stookholders of record at Havana Dec. 1, 1886, and at New York Dec. 5, 1886, and reopen Dec. 17, 1888.

Books close at New York Dec. 5, 1886, and reopen Dec. 17, 1888. NORT WORTH AND DENVER CITY RAILWAY COM-FANY, 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.—Coupon No. 14 on First Morrage Bonds of this Company, fall-ing due Dec. 1. 1988, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York city. J. T. GRANGER. Treasurer.

Election Motices.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, left November, 1864.
At a regular meetine of the Board of Directors of the bank, held to day, Mr. Ebenaser K, Wright was unanimously elected vice Freedesic A. Fests.

V. HUMFORD MOORE, President.

EXPLORING CANADA.

Return of Surveyors From the Northern River Bastas.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 18 .- Maconn and Fawcett, the Dominion surveyors sent out by the Government to make a geological survey of the Mackenzie River basin, reached Winnipeg yesterday morning. The party, consisting of four men, left Calgary on May 7 and crossed over to Athabasea Landing. About 300 miles north of the landing they secured a couple of cances. Travelling in these and carrying their provisions, a topographical survey was made of the country up the Athabasca River to the mouth of the Lesenslave River. The

the country up the Athabasca River to
the mouth of the Lesenslave River. The
party returned to Athabasca Landing
and descended the Athabasca River 200
miles to the mouth of Clearwater River.
The party ascended the Clearwater River,
The party ascended the Clearwater River,
to the portage, and by this means they
reached Lac La Lache, which is the headwater
of the Churchill or English River. From there
they went to Lac La Crosse and then down the
river to Rapid River, or Fort Stanley, where
there is a church or English mission and a few
inhabitants.

The intention was to descend the Churchill
River, to a point where connection could be
made with former surveys on the Nelson River,
but on account of the lateness of the season
and the difficulty of procuring men this arrangement had to be altered, and so the party
left the Churchill River at Frog Portage, and
the survey was continued to Cumberland
House on the Saskatchewan River.

It was getting late and cold, and the party
hurried homeward, coming down by Grand
Rapids and Lake Winnipeg. They had a pretty
rough time, and endured, many hardships.
Nothing was seen of Lord Lonsdale, Maconn
said they found in the valleys of the Athabasca
and Clearwater Rivers good soil and a fine
climate. In the country east of Portage La
Lahce they found very little land which could
be used for agricultural purposes. The party
went to Ottawa last night.

A SOLID REPUTATION.

Hanni Naturalas

utation because the makers have persistently maintained the high standard of their work, and have trusted the shoes to make their own friends. Good quality and a perfect fit are strong arguments in a shoe.

HANAN & SON.

AT RETAIL. 207% BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Between Rende and Duane ats. 865 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. Opposite City Hall.

Agents in the principal cities of the United States. A postal card addressed to us will put them within your reach.

Miscellancous.

A CCOUNTS, WAGES, CLAIMS collected; accidents, OLD TYPE METAL type metal on blocks stereotype plates electrotype plates and tea lead out of tea boxes and all kinds or metal and paper stock purchased at STOCK WELL'S, 51 Ann at

Bublic Motices.

in the matter of the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of
New York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor,
Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York
to certain lands on the westerly side of JOHNSON
AYENUE, in the Ywenty-fourth ward of said city, duly
sended purposes, under and in the pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888.

school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1980.

FURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Law of 1983, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Suoreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of read Court to be held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of December, 1884, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title of New York to certain lands and upper of the bouildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the westerly side of Johnson avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in eard chapter 191 of the Laws of 1868, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for achool, purposes under and in pursuance of the provisious of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1864, being the Law of 1864, being the Law of 1864 can be considered and being in the Twenty-fourth ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Johnson avenue, as joining the southerly line of Jan now or late belong-New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Johnson avenue, adjoining the southerly line of Iand now or late belonging to Charles Glichrest, and running thence westerly along the said land now or late belonging to Charles Glichrest one hundred feet thence southerly at right angles to the last mentioned line one hundred and fifty feet, thence easterly at right angles to the last mentioned line one hundred and eighty-five feet to the westerly side of Johnson avenue, and thence northerly side of Johnson avenue one hundred and seventy side of Johnson avenue one hundred and seventy feet to the point or place of beginning. Bated New York, November P. 1882.

HENNY R. BELKMAN,

Counsel to the Corporation.

No. 277you row, New York City.

NEW AQUEDUCT.

SODOM DAM AND RESERVOIRR
Supreme Court.—Second Judicial District.
In the matter of the petition of John NewYork, under and in pursuage of chapter 480 of the Laws of 1803 and Chapter 180 of the Laws of 1807, and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonsity of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under said acts.

To all persons interested in this proceeding:
Notice is heraby given that the first separate report of the Commissioners of Appraisal appointed herein on July 23, 1807, which report was filed on Oct. 12, 1888, in the office of the Cierk of Westchester county, at the Court House in the village of White Plains in said county, and a copy thereof was filed on Oct. 18, 1868, in the office of the Cierk of the county of Futnam at Carmel, in said county, and it could be held to the Cierk of t

o'clock in the foremoon, or as soon thereafter as counset can be heard.

Dated New York, Oct. 28, 1884.

BENRY R. BERKMAN,

Counsel to the Corporation, 2 Tryon row, New York city.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Letters for foreign countries on need not be specially addressed for despatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 24 will close ipromptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

NONDAT.—At 3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Corteg and Gonatemala, per steamship Wanderer, from New Orleans.

LEMENT A. M. for Europa, aper steamship

promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

NONDAT.—At S.P. M. for Bellize, Fuerto Cories, and
Guatemala, per steamship Wanderer, from New Orleans.

TUESDAT.—At S.A. M. for Europa, per steamship
Alaska, via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for Contral
America and South Facinc ports, per steamship
Colon, via Aspinwall (letters for Guatemala must be
directed to the state of the forth Commission of the Colon of the Colon

Cuba, per steamship Santiago, at 8:30 F. M. for Newfoundiand, per steamer from Halifax, at 8:20 P. M. for St. Flerre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY—At 4:50 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Halifax, at Queensiown (letters for France, Swifzerland, Halv, Spain, and Portugal must be directed "per Etroria". 1: at 4:30 A. M. for Great Hritain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Turker, per steamship Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Turker, per steam between the directed "per Ethe", at 4:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Bourgone, via Havre: at 6 A. M. for Scotland Girect per steamship Ethiopla, via Giasgow (letters must be directed "per Ethe", at 4:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhyniand, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Hayniand"); at 6 A. M. for the Netherlands, via Hotterdam, per steamship Veendam (letters must be directed "per Vendam"); at 1 A. M. for Jamaicasmodireviows, per steamship Claribel, at 1 P. M. for Hesico, per vendam (letters for other Mexicos); at 1 F. M. for Lampeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga "it is letters must be directed "per Hakia"); at 8 P. M. for Turullo, per steamship Ger, content of the Mexicon States must be directed "per Hakia"); at 8 P. M. for Turullo, per steamship Ger, content of the Hesican States must be directed "per Hakia"); at 8 P. M. for Turullo, per steamship Ger, for other Mexicon States must be directed "per Hakia"); at 8 P. M. for Turullo, per steamship B. Glarn, from New Orleans.

BUNDAT.—At 8 P. M. for Trutillo, per steamship Ger, for Janaicasmodip Ger, for Janaicasmodip Ger, for Mex Orleans at attacked, close here Nov. 224 at 7 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here Nov. 224 at 7 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Autania, with Hillish mails for Australia. Mails for Cuba by and the Francisco of Scotland Hawaiian, Piji, and San Francisco of Scotland G

Public Motices.

SUPREME COURT in the matter of the application of the Board of Board in by the Counsel to the Cornoration of the city of the city of the city of New York to certain lands on the southerly side of THIRE COCKING HARD IN THE STREET, near SECOND AVENUE, in the Twenty-first ward or cald city, duly selected and a proved by said Soard as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1885.

proved by said Hoard as a site for school purposes, the der and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 190 of the Laws of 1885.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1885, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Supreme Court of the Salate of New York at a Special Term of said Court, to the head at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, the head at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, the head of the supreme Court of the head of the supreme Court of the head of the suprementation of the s

enty-eight feet three inches to the point or place of bepinning.

And also all that certain piece or parcel of land sinaie, lying, and being in the Twenty first ward of the eight
of New York, bounded and described as fellows: Beginning at a point on the soniherly side of Thirty-eighth
eircet, distant two hundred and thirty-three feet invoinches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Becond avenue with the
sontherly side of Thirty-eighth street, and running
thence westerly along the southern side of Thirty-eighth
street twenty-one leet two inches, thence southerly
parallel or nearly so with Fecond avenue eighty-three
feet ten inches to isnah belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the city of New York, thence
easterly parallel or nearly so with Thirty-eighth street
and along land belonging to the said Mayor, Aldermea,
and Commonality thenty-one feet, and thence northerly
parallel or nearly so with Second avenue and along
land belonging to be said Mayor, Aldermea, and Commince of beging the seal Mayor, Aldermea, and Commince of beging the New York New York

Dated New York

New York New York

New York Servenber 8, 1888.

Dated New York, November R. 1888,

Bated New York, November R. 1888,

HENRY R. HERKMAN,

Counsel to the Corporation,

No. 2 Tryon row, New York City.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the corporation of the City of
New York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor,
Address, and Commonaty of the City R.New York
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET,
in the Twonty-third ward of said city, dily selected
and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of
chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888.

and approved by said hoard as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter lift of the Laws of 1888.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 101 of the Laws of 1886 notice is hereby given that an application with the maid and application with the maid an application with the maid and application with the maid and application with the maid as the provision of the county Court to be held at thambers thereof in the County Court itouse in the City of New York, an Friday, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Countisioners of Estimate in the above entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonaity of the City of New York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appuricanances thereto belonging, on Courtland avenue and One Hundred and Fifty as eventh street, in the Tweoty-third ward of said city, in feesimple absuints, the same to be converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes properly having been adily selected and approved by the Hoard of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of land vix:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: described loss pieces or parcels of land vix:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: described loss pieces or parcels of land vix:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: described and Pifty-seventh street distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the asserty slong the counterly side of Courtland avenue with the southerly side of

Counsel to the Corporation. No. 2 Tryon row, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.

in the matter of the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of
New York, relative to acquiring litle by the Mayor,
Aidermen, and Commonaity of the City of New York,
to certain lands at the Third of the City of New York
THIRD NIREETA DIENTH ENUE, in the Twelth
ward of said city, duly selected and approved by
said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in
pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws
of 1558.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER IDI of the Lawa of 1888, notice is hereby given that an application will be unade to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a bejock 17erm of said Court, to State of New York, at a bejock 17erm of said Court, to ifouse, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of December, 1888, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Katimate in the above entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby unlessed to the improvement hereby unlessed. thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Kailmate in the above entitled matter. The nature and
extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Addermen, and Commonaity
of the City of New York to certain lands and premises,
with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances
thereto belonging, at the northwest corner of Ninetythird street and Tenth avenue, in the Twelfth ward of
said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes
apecified in said chapter 10° of the Laws of 18-88, said
Board of Education as a site for achool purposes, under
and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 10°
of the Laws of 18-88, being the following described lots
pieces, or parcels of land viz.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying
and being in the Twelfth ward of the City of New York,
bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the
corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side
of Tenth avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-third
street, and running thence westerly along the northerly
side of Minety-third arreet one hundred and seventy feet
one linch thence northerly one hundred and seventy feet
of tenth avenue distant one hundred and seventy from the corner formed by the inside of Tenth avenue, thence easierly one hundred and
seventy-two feet one inch to a point on the westerly side
of Tenth avenue distant one hundred and twenty feet
aix inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Tenth avenue one
hundred and twenty feet aix inches northerly gide of Tenth avenue, and thence
southerly slong the westerly side of Tenth avenue one
hundred and twenty feet as the state of the point or place
of beginning.

Dated New York, November 8, 1682.

Josephning.

Pated New York, November 8, 1688.

HENRY R. HEREMAN,

Connect to the Corporation,

Connect to the Corporation,

No. 2 Tryon row, New York Oity.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonaity of the City of New York to certain isands on the northerly side of First Fight Transparent of the City of New York to certain isands on the northerly side of First Fight Transparent of the City of New York to certain isands on the northerly side of First Fight Transparent of the Ninetennia National State of Nationa

by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuence of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1898.

FURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1898, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the Said of New York at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the Court of the Said of New York at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the Court of the Said of New York at the opening of the Court on the held at Chambers thereof, in the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above smithed matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurranances thereto belonging on the northerly side of Fifty-first street, near Laxington avenue, in the Nineteenth ward verted, appropriated and used to and for the purpose specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888 and property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1898, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land viz.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Kinsteanth ward of the City of New York to compete the control of the westerly side of Lifty-first screet distance, and under and invertices the westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first instead desant one bundred and ninety feet westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first screet intriv-six feet, thene northerly side of Fifty-first screet fire the provision of the screet fire on the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first screet intriv-six feet, thene northerly side of Fifty-first screet fire in

r place of beginning.
Dated New York, November 8, 1899.
HENRY R. BEERMAN. Counsel to the Corporation No. 2 Tryon row, New York City.

A QUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, A QUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Hoom 200, Siewari Ruiding, 220 Broadway,
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In conformity with the requirements of Section 2 of Chapter 48, Laws of 1981 of the State of New York, public opportunity consists of the State of New York, public opportunity consists of the State of New York, public opportunity consists of the State of New York, public opportunity consists of the State of New York, public opportunity consists of the State of New York, public opportunity consists of the State of New York commissions of the Aqueduct Commissioners, room 200, Stewart building, 280 Broadway, in the city of New York, commencing on Monday, Nov. 18, 1988, at 18 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners, JAMES C. DUANE, President.

Notice.

The Commission for the Revision of the Excise Laws of the State of New York will give a hearing, beginning on the little day of November, less, at 10.30 A. M. and continuing thereafter as long as may be desired necessary for the commission, at the Court Scom, Fart IL. of the Court Scom, Fart IL. of the Court Scom, Fart IL. of the the Court Scom, Fart IL. of the the Court Scom, Fart IL. of the Court Scom, Fart II. of the Court Scom, Fart II. of the Court Scom, Fart II. of the Court Scom, II. of the Court Scow, II. of the Court Scom, II. of the Court Scom, II. of the Court